

Version of Amended Claims With Markings to Show Changes Made:

4. (Twice Amended) An isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a nucleotide sequence that encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
- (b) a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO:1;
- (c) a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO:3; and
- (d) a nucleotide sequence that is completely complementary over the entire length of [to] a nucleotide sequence of (a)-(c).

8. (Twice Amended) A [nucleic acid] vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 4.

24. (Amended) A process for producing a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, the process comprising culturing the host cell of claim 9 under conditions sufficient for the production of said polypeptide, and recovering said polypeptide, thereby producing said polypeptide.

**Version of Amended Specification Paragraphs With Markings to Show Changes
Made:**

NOTE: Deletions are marked by brackets and bold text.

The comparison of sequences and determination of percent identity and similarity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. (*Computational Molecular Biology*, Lesk, A.M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; *Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects*, Smith, D.W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; *Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part 1*, Griffin, A.M., and Griffin, H.G., eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; *Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology*, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; and *Sequence Analysis Primer*, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M Stockton Press, New York, 1991). In a preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences is determined using the Needleman and Wunsch (*J. Mol. Biol.* (48):444-453 (1970)) algorithm which has been incorporated into the GAP program in the GCG software package [(available at <http://www.gcg.com>)], using either a Blossom 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In yet another preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences is determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package (Devereux, J., *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 12(1):387 (1984)) [(available at <http://www.gcg.com>)], using a NWSgapdna.CMP matrix and a gap weight of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In another embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid or nucleotide sequences is determined using the algorithm of E. Meyers and W. Miller (*CABIOS*, 4:11-17 (1989)) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0), using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4.

The nucleic acid and protein sequences of the present invention can further be used as a "query sequence" to perform a search against sequence databases to, for example, identify other family members or related sequences. Such searches can be performed using the NBLAST and XBLAST programs (version 2.0) of Altschul, et al. (*J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-10 (1990)). BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score = 100, word length = 12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to the nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST program, score = 50, word length = 3, to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to the proteins of the invention. To obtain

gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al. (*Nucleic Acids Res.* 25(17):3389-3402 (1997)). When utilizing BLAST and gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used. [See <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>.]